Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

AND BULLETIN;

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Bulletin, No. 303. PHILADELPHIA, [illegible], 1883. Vol. XIII.—Whole No. 630.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

No. 12 HUDSON'S ALLEY,

A few doors South of 113 Chestnut street.

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TO THE Saturday Evening Post.

TO OSCAR.

In answer to the "Salutation of Pithpaine."

Oh! sayin' then that those dogs dyed locks
Are studied by Tom's scientific clocks,
And that some dialect of mine should be
Where'em the fifth dark beard had grown?
Yay quoth and know, or damned with me,
And nearly ere thy sentence
Why, it were so, that gentle fire
Would leave, to make room for
Which never more could severity sing.
'Twere cruel to strike a wound
Those say the thoughts of fire also,
But, gentle heart, they are not alive.
How many a heartless thought
Lies dying in the cold cork of some,
Because that warm a heart does know,
Not a cold bread of despaine
Oh! my soul were severity old,
But half thy life has yet been told;
But pleasure with her bells for thee,
And hails thy merry song of glee,
While beauty deems her brightest smile,
Her noblest worship thine.
Hope, with her gilded bows of light,
And fancy's ever-changing chaplet bright,
And love, that wreathes the myrtle shame,
That censers of the poet's dream,
That memory's mood of joy and pain,
That song that every bard has sung,
That ever-varied, gentle power,
Which adds life's fever and horror,
Yes, that can freely, sweetly twine,
Even round a heart of Atycaine.

LELIA.

AMERICAN INDIANS.

Under the head of "Indian Missions the N. Y. Christian Advocate gives us the following view of the different nations of Aborigines west of the Mississippi:

Indians dwelling East of the Rocky Mountains.

Who are they? 1. The Grand Osages, a powerful tribe of Missouri Indians, inhabiting a delightful region of country on the south branch of the Osage river, called Neosho.

2. The Kansas. These possess a delightful country on the south side of Kansas and Arkansas rivers, and are a lawless banditti.

3. The Otoes have an exclusive possession; kind and friendly to traders, and lunt in the vicinity of the Kaosas and Osages.

4. The Missouris, remnants of a numerous nation reduced by repeated attacks of the small pox, which destroyed many of the Indians on the Atlantic coast, and travellers among them to the Columbia on the Pacific. They are friendly and in habits industrious.

5. The Omahaws, a powerful nation who use or at least did use firearms, but are now reduced to the use of the bow and arrow, which they obtain from the Sioux. Their country lies on the Missouri river, above the Missouris, and is a great resource, on account of its game.

6. The Puncas, lying on Running river, a branch of the Missouri, above the river Platte—fine country.

7. Mandans, from 700 warriors in 1804, reduced by the small pox to 300. They burnt their village and became a wandering people.

8. Pawnees, on the south fork of the Platte river of Lake Winnipic.

10. Hiccaries in the remains of ten large tribes of Panies. Were, prior to our late war with them, greatly reduced by the small pox; they inhabit a fine country.

11. The Minitaras. These are the most friendly and well disposed Indians on the Missouri; much reduced by the small pox.

12. Ah-wah-hawway. Differ very little from the Mandans.

13. Minetares. A wandering people, residing at times with the Yellow Stone.

14. Snakies, and Razaras or Foxes. All these speak the same language, and have been compelled to emigrate west of Mississippi.—Black Hawk is their associate.

15. Wah-patons. Residing north-west of St. Peter's river: a band of the Sioux, but independent of them.

16. Minds-wars-tarton. The only band of Sioux, that remain on the east side, they called the land from St. Peter's to Crow river.

17. Wahpanoth. A strong tribe west of St. Peter's.

18. Sissitons. Near Lake Winnipic and St. Peter's.

19. Yanktons. North of the above country.

20. Yankton Sioux. The largest tribe of the Sioux Indians.

21. Titons, Bois Brule, Titons Okandandes, Titons Kinni Riouges, Titons Saleon. A numerous people, fond of pursuing their country in a southern plain, scarcely a tree to be seen except along water courses.

22. Titons have a favorable notion from near Lake Winnipic. Oppressed by the Sioux of Mississippi. West of Mississippi.

23. Weapalatoos. A wandering nation near the above.

24. Kiowas. A wandering nation, but raise many horses, &c. Well disposed people.

25. Castlenaus. A band which the same description of people.

26. Comanches. They are divided into several bands, and raise horses and mules.

27. Pawnee Indians. A wandering people, but well disposed.

28. Nanatins, Osetgan, Mahtopanato, are the Comanches on the Snowy, and partake of their faithless disposition.

29. Chipawegh. Around Lake, claim both sides of Mississippi north of Crow river.

30. Of Red Lake, near Red Lake of Winnipic.

31. Of their Pembens. Compelled or induced by the north-west company to leave the east side of Mississippi.

32. Aliquoins, of Rainy Lake; detached in parties; poor country.

33. Of Pimbina, or Prairie. A poor country; these emigrated from the lake of the woods.

34. Christinaux, a wandering people, and dwell around towards the whites.

35. Algatans. Snake Indians; a numerous and well disposed people, dwelling on the north side of Missouri.

36. Flatheads, Snake Indians; a numerous and well disposed people, dwelling on the north side of Missouri.

37. Of the West. These people also inhabit the mountains east of the Rocky Mountains.

38. Of the Flatheads. They inhabit the rich plains on the head of the Columbia.

39. Pallouses. This once powerful nation has almost entirely disappeared. At one period they could bring two thousand men into the field; in 1791, four hundred and fifty villages on Lewis river; but have since sunk into bands.

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Many Indians have subsequently migrated to this region of country from Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, &c.

Having taken a very brief view of the tribes of Missouri and Mississippi, west of the Rocky Mountains, let us pass over and look after our friendly Flat Head Indians, and seek for additional information respecting them; for I might as much mistaken on this subject. The Father, or First Head Indians, have excited the attention of travellers generally. Capt. Meriwether, who set out by the government in 1805, remarks, "That nature never they derive from an education which re-tires the top of the head flat. This operation has been sufficiently described. They are a kind and hospitable people. We left in charge of them our horses when we descended Lewis's river, and they were kept safe. The Flat Head Capital where we had concealed our ammunition and merchandize, and they were not honest, people, and preserved it safe, even three times after we returned. Capt. Meriwether on the whole without wishing to reserve any or for receiving any compensation.

"They, like the Snake Indians, abound in horses, which subsist in the winter season, on brush, which they gnaw, and in summer on which insure a large bed, and is tolerably nutritious. The Flat Head Indians live in skin lodges, from which gush out small springs of water; these they carry with them, and afford nature. In this manner our horses and ourselves are supplied over the Rocky Mountains.

"The country inhabited by the Snake and Flat Head Indians, produces but very little grain."

The Pallotpallies, Serpentine Mandan, and other numerous Indian nations, pinch their heads. The dress of the Indians is various according to their taste; but in general it is very commodious, and neatly made. Some wear cloth, others, of their country. The lower rank of the Philadelphians wear nothing but a skin, in the summer season but a small garment about their thighs, which is usually ornamented out of beads or skins, and which would vie with, if not excel any European manufacture; being diversified with different colors, and give it a very fine appearance. Their kings are generally dressed in robes of the skins of small skins, which are taken several hundred for a garment of different colors, making a very handsome and they hang loosely over their shoulders."

"In their winter they wear skins which entirely cover their legs and feet, and are sometimes fur breeches, being held by strings tied to the lower part of the waist, (drawers by our common hunters by the name of Leggings.) Their bodies in that season are covered with different kinds of skin, which are turned with the fir on: this they wear next to the skin. Those of the second rank are said to appear much as those others do but the greater part of their hair, leaving only small tufts as fancy directs, and they are of many different kinds of quills and feathers of elegant shape and appearance.

"The Indians paint their heads and faces yellow, green, red, and black, which they esteem very handsome.

The women. Their dress in the summer season is nearly the same as the men, but does not reach down to their knees. In the winter they wear a blanket of deer skins, which serves the good purpose: their feet and legs are covered with moccasins and other ses. Most of the females decorate their hair by weaving their hair braided in silver; but being a costly article, silver is used by but few except the chiefs and the lower order make use of beads.

"The Indian women have no chinnings; a hole on top only to let the smoke through. The common people have a bear-skin spread on the floor; their chiefs sleep on a bear-skin bed, with a sometimes elevated."

The Indian women are few. The Flat Heads and Chinnooks make baskets out of rushes that they procure in the neighborhood. They manufacture two tations appear to have more of a mechanical turn of mind than any other tribe we have ever been acquainted with; and I think they are not surpassed by any nation on earth; when they have the opportunity of procuring proper tools and iron instruments.

"Many of the Indian nations make no use of bread, salt, and spices; and many are to be all their victuals are boiled, roasted, or dried in the stony mountains here, in a great measure, on account of the scarcity of wood.

"These Indians generally have no idea of the use of salt, and therefore make use of a great measure, of the flesh of bear, buffalo, and deer. Those that reside near the head of the Missouri, and on the Yellow stone, make use of the buffalo and elk, which are often seen from fifty to one hundred in a drove. They hunt on horseback, and become a wandering people.

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For the world's applause, I sought not.
When I have quaff'd with fiend and foe
Or as pulse or blame, I thought not—
What care I now for praise or blame

He is when my soul deluded.
From his heart my image drove.
With contempt my name pursued.
And preferred a wanderer's love.

Then set proud and mark me, lyres,
I'm a soul proud in chase lost.
Soft in love and fierce in battle,
When despise me as I deserve.

But, forever, I'll not unveil thee.
Never, never, can I be
Wounded by thy cruise hate make me
Utterly contemptible.

SUBMARINE FORMATIONS.

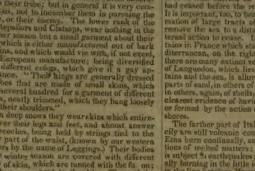
The following interesting account of the formation of a volcanic island, descriptive of the eruption of engraving, we take from the fifty-seventh number of the Penny Magazine, and is entitled *Submarine Formations.*

That portion of the ocean which may be regarded as covering the slopes of volcanic ridges, there are numerous examples of the sudden action of these vast powers; and there are in many places elevated proofs of that action having been in past times. Of the former, the most recent and ceased before the record of history began. Of the latter, the Island of Sicily is a striking instance of large tracts of alluvial land so as to be elevated above the sea, without losing its horizontal position to cease.

In that ridge of mountains which traverses the Mediterranean, on the right bank of the River Ebro, there are many extinct volcanoes; and the plain of Catalonia, which is the country around the Pyrenees, and the sea, is filled, composed in many places of stone of sulphur, and the smell it left behind it, when struck with a hammer, is very offensive. Near the Pyrenees are many hot springs, which are in the place in a considerable degree of heat, and the temperature of the air is about 70 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and the water is about 100 degrees.

The farther part of Italy and the island of Sicily are still volcanic countries. Vesuvius and Etna burn continually, and often pour out quantities of rarefied matters; the whole of Calabria is subject to earthquakes, and trees are continually shaking in the little islands which lie nearly in the line between Vesuvius and Etna.

One of the most recent displays of subterranean action, extending above the surface, which has appeared in these seas, is



GRAHAM ISLAND.

That island, or rather the structures of its formation were first observed on the 10th of July 1831, by the crew of a Sicilian brig. They first observed sea plants and dead fish were observed floating on the water, and immediately the action of thunder were heard. Shocks of earthquakes had, indeed, been felt by ships passing through the Mediterranean, but the appearance was then no appearance at the surface of the sea. A small column of water, like that of a thin Canvas, who commanded a Sicilian brig-of-war, and Captain Arduino, a celebrated Italian mathematician, were in a great measure, on the flesh or beer, buffalo, and deer. Those that reside near the head of the Missouri, and on the Yellow stone, make use of the buffalo and elk, which are often seen from fifty to one hundred in a drove. They hunt on horseback, and become a wandering people.

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$1 25, for six months.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher when arrearages are paid.

Agents for Atkinson's Budget, corregidor Bunker to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, removed to new and extensive premises in the west of the city.

TO THE Saturday Evening Post.

TO OSCAR.

In answer to the "Salutation of Pithpaine."

Oh! sayin' then that those dogs dyed locks
Are studied by Tom's scientific clocks,
And that some dialect of mine should be
Where'em the fifth dark beard had grown?
Yay quoth and know, or damned with me,
And nearly ere thy sentence
Why, it were so, that gentle fire
Would leave, to make room for
Which never more could severity sing.
'Twere cruel to strike a wound
Those say the thoughts of fire also,
But, gentle heart, they are not alive.
How many a heartless thought
Lies dying in the cold cork of some,
Because that warm a heart does know,
Not a cold bread of despaine
Oh! my soul were severity old,
But half thy life has yet been told;
But pleasure with her bells for thee,
And hails thy merry song of glee,
While beauty deems her brightest smile,
Her noblest worship thine.
Hope, with her gilded bows of light,
And fancy's ever-changing chaplet bright,
And love, that wreathes the myrtle shame,
That censers of the poet's dream,
That memory's mood of joy and pain,
That song that every bard has sung,
That ever-varied, gentle power,
Which adds life's fever and horror,
Yes, that can freely, sweetly twine,
Even round a heart of Atycaine.

LELIA.

AMERICAN INDIANS.

Under the head of "Indian Missions the N. Y. Christian Advocate gives us the following view of the different nations of Aborigines west of the Mississippi:

Indians dwelling East of the Rocky Mountains.

Who are they? 1. The Grand Osages, a powerful tribe of Missouri Indians, inhabiting a delightful region of country on the south branch of the Osage river, called Neosho.

2. The Kansas. These possess a delightful country on the south side of Kansas and Arkansas rivers, and are a lawless banditti.

3. The Otoes have an exclusive possession; kind and friendly to traders, and lunt in the vicinity of the Kaosas and Osages.

4. The Missouris, remnants of a numerous nation reduced by repeated attacks of the small pox, which destroyed many of the Indians on the Atlantic coast, and travellers among them to the Columbia on the Pacific. They are friendly and in habits industrious.

5. The Omahaws, a powerful nation who use or at least did use firearms, but are now reduced to the use of the bow and arrow, which they obtain from the Sioux. Their country lies on the Missouri river, above the Missouris, and is a great resource, on account of its game.

6. The Puncas, lying on Running river, a branch of the Missouri, above the river Platte—fine country.

7. Mandans, from 700 warriors in 1804, reduced by the small pox to 300. They burnt their village and became a wandering people.

8. Pawnees, on the south fork of the Platte river of Lake Winnipic.

10. Hiccaries in the remains of ten large tribes of Panies. Were, prior to our late war with them, greatly reduced by the small pox; they inhabit a fine country.

11. The Mandans. These are the most friendly and well disposed Indians on the Missouri; much reduced by the small pox.

12. Ah-wah-hawway. Differ very little from the Mandans.

13. Minetares. A wandering people, residing at times with the Yellow stone.

14. Snakies, and Razaras or Foxes. All these speak the same language, and have been compelled to emigrate west of Mississippi.—Black Hawk is their associate.

15. Wah-patons. Residing north-west of St. Peter's river: a band of the Sioux, but independent of them.

16. Minds-wars-tarton. The only band of Sioux, that remain on the east side, they called the land from St. Peter's to Crow river.

17. Wahpanoth. A strong tribe west of St. Peter's.

18. Sissitons. Near Lake Winnipic and St. Peter's.

19. Yanktons. North of the above country.

20. Yankton Sioux. The largest tribe of the Sioux Indians.

21. Titons, Bois Brule, Titons Okandandes, Titons Kinni Riouges, Titons Saleon. A numerous people, fond of pursuing their country in a southern plain, scarcely a tree to be seen except along water courses.

22. Titons have a favorable notion from near Lake Winnipic. Oppressed by the Sioux of Mississippi. West of Mississippi.

23. Weapalatoos. A wandering nation near the above.

24. Kiowas. A wandering nation, but raise many horses, &c. Well disposed people.

25. Castlenaus. A band which the same description of people.

26. Comanches. They are divided into several bands, and raise horses and mules.

27. Pawnee Indians. A wandering people, but well disposed.

28. Nanatins, Osetgan, Mahtopanato, are the Comanches on the Snowy, and partake of their faithless disposition.

29. Chipawegh. Around Lake, claim both sides of Mississippi north of Crow river.

30. Of Red Lake, near Red Lake of Winnipic.

31. Of their Pembens. Compelled or induced by the north-west company to leave the east side of Mississippi.

32. Aliquoins, of Rainy Lake; detached in parties; poor country.

33. Of Pimbina, or Prairie. A poor country; these emigrated from the lake of the woods.

34. Christinaux, a wandering people, and dwell around towards the whites.

35. Algatans. Snake Indians; a numerous and well disposed people, dwelling on the north side of Missouri.

36. Flatheads, Snake Indians; a numerous and well disposed people, dwelling on the north side of Missouri.

37. Of the West. These people also inhabit the mountains east of the Rocky Mountains.

38. Of the Flatheads. They inhabit the rich plains on the head of the Columbia.

39. Pallouses. This once powerful nation has almost entirely disappeared. At one period they could bring two thousand men into the field; in 1791, four hundred and fifty villages on Lewis river; but have since sunk into bands.

These tribes reside east of the Rocky mountains.

There are about as many residing west of that river within our reach as to mission.

The far, Calchonas 2. Shoshonies 3. Nandalias; 4. Adaies; 5. Alches; 6. Keys or Keyshones; 7. Nacas, or Natchitoches; 8. Nacadoches; 9. Acockaways; 10. Caucas; 11. Tankaways; 12. Tawaconnies, or Tawa Caucas; 14. Panis, or Towiaches; 15. Hietans, or Comanches; 16. Natchetoches; 17. Bidetas; 18. Arpaniches; 19. Attiokans; 20. Canebatins; 21. Pacanas; 22. Attackapos; 23. Appalousas; 24. Tunicas; 25. Pascagoles; 26. Tensiaws; 27. Chactoes; 28. Warhos; 29 Choctaws; 30. Arkansas 31. Myers; 32. Saraskaroos.

Many Indians have subsequently migrated to this region of country from Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, &c.

Having taken a very brief view of the tribes of Missouri and Mississippi, west of the Rocky

For the world's applause, I sought not.
When I have quaff'd with fiend and foe
Or as pulse or blame, I thought not—
What care I now for praise or blame

He is when my soul deluded.
From his heart my image drove.
With contempt my name pursued.
And preferred a wanderer's love.

Then set proud and mark me, lyres,
I'm a soul proud in chase lost.
Soft in love and fierce in battle,
When despise me as I deserve.

But, forever, I'll not unveil thee.
Never, never, can I be
Wounded by thy cruise hate make me
Utterly contemptible.

SUBMARINE FORMATIONS.

The following interesting account of the formation of a volcanic island, descriptive of the eruption of engraving, we take from the fifty-seventh number of the Penny Magazine, and is entitled *Submarine Formations.*

That portion of the ocean which may be regarded as covering the slopes of volcanic ridges, there are numerous examples of the sudden action of these vast powers; and there are in many places elevated proofs of that action having been in past times. Of the former, the most recent and ceased before the record of history began. Of the latter, the Island of Sicily is a striking instance of large tracts of alluvial land so as to be elevated above the sea, without losing its horizontal position to cease.

In that ridge of mountains which traverses the Mediterranean, on the right bank of the River Ebro, there are many extinct volcanoes; and the plain of Catalonia, which is the country around the Pyrenees, and the sea, is filled, composed in many places of stone of sulphur, and the smell it left behind it, when struck with a hammer, is very offensive. Near the Pyrenees are many hot springs, which are in the place in a considerable degree of heat, and the temperature of the air is about 70 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and the water is about 100 degrees.

The farther part of Italy and the island of Sicily are still volcanic countries. Vesuvius and Etna burn continually, and often pour out quantities of rarefied matters; the whole of Calabria is subject to earthquakes, and trees are continually shaking in the little islands which lie nearly in the line between Vesuvius and Etna.

One of the most recent displays of subterranean action, extending above the surface, which has appeared in these seas, is

GRAHAM ISLAND.

That island, or rather the structures of its formation were first observed on the 10th of July 1831, by the crew of a Sicilian brig. They first observed sea plants and dead fish were observed floating on the water, and immediately the action of thunder were heard. Shocks of earthquakes had, indeed, been felt by ships passing through the Mediterranean, but the appearance was then no appearance at the surface of the sea. A small column of water, like that of a thin Canvas, who commanded a Sicilian brig-of-war, and Captain Arduino, a celebrated Italian mathematician, were in a great measure, on the flesh or beer, buffalo, and deer. Those that reside near the head of the Missouri, and on the Yellow stone, make use of the buffalo and elk, which are often seen from fifty to one hundred in a drove. They hunt on horseback, and become a wandering people.

"Passing the mouth of the Platte river of Lake Winnipic.

10. Hiccaries in the remains of ten large tribes of Panies. Were, prior to our late war with them, greatly reduced by the small pox; they inhabit a fine country.

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28. Nanatins, Osetgan, Mahtopanato

We take the following from the *Courrier du Bas*, of the 11th inst.:—"About ten o'clock, last night, four young men of Cross, Messrs. Dumont, Bernier, Lemieux, and Gagnon, left their own twenty paces or so, but none for the violence of their philosophical and republican opinions, having come to the resolution to destroy themselves, left a coffee house, where they had been very merry, each with a pistol, and carrying with them four bottles of white wine, and a bottle of liquor, they proceeded to the point of the river which was about a quarter of a league from the town. Here they finished their bottle of liquor, and were most cruelly cutting the balls, which were two large for the pistols. They then, after having corded each, and found that it wanted five minutes to seven, the hour at which they were to depart this world, and probably commence about the same time, playing at cards, began.

A few post office has been established at Nottingham, in the name of Mr. Benjamin J. Pennypacker, Esq. appointed Post-master.

On the 17th inst. William Collins, a seaman on board of the ship Wm. Penn, fell into the river from the yard arm, while assisting to furl the main-topsail, and was drowned before any assistance could be given him. The accident occurred at the time the vessel was by the Lazaretto, on her passage to sea to be towed out. He was a native of England.

At the Directors of the Globe Bank, of Boston, have recently purchased, for $21,700, the lot of ground at the corner of Washington and Court Streets, upon which they design to erect a neat banking house of their own company.

Mr. Joseph Parks, Jr. of Rome, N. Y. was killed in his own saw mill, on Friday of week before last. He was engaged in putting a belt on the saw mill, when the saw-gear, by which his skull was fractured.

The Lexington Observer mentions a report that 20 thousand bushels of Corn, in the Kentucky Penitentiary, on the 4th ult.

Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina, is now in New York in search of health.

This Western Pellucidar must be a rich affair, if we may believe the following account of it—"Is there nothing paying in the country?"

"Yes—Alexander Quigg Scorched eggs—Mr. Alfred Wordsworth, of New-Ilium, in this county, has a cow that is only eight years old, which has had three calves! and one of the three was a bull calf! Beat that for a curiosity!"

Mr. Matthews, Jr. son of the great Matthews, is said to be, like his father, "an inimitable, mimic, and mountebank." He recently, called "My Wife's Mother," at Boston, to a crowded house.

There are three principal parties in Spain—of the Queen, the Regent, and Don Carlos. Large armies are made either of favour, or bread, and with gold heads of the wrought, or else they are of black or brown cake.

An interesting paper on the statistics of Connecticut, by Hon. Thomas Day, has been published in pamphlet form, which we have much pleasure in commending to our readers.

It appears that Rear-Admiral Napier, with his squadron of the Tagus, has succeeded in capturing the Miguel (Sig) Don Pedro, and Donna Maria, a corvette, a brig, and a schooner, belonging to Lagos, in the river, and on the 6th came in sight of Don Miguel's squadron, consisting of a frigate and a corvette, when the Admiral was not able to bring the enemy to action, although the wind was favourable, and he stood towards the enemy, which they declined, unless the Admiral would anchor within gun shot of the shore. On Friday, the 9th inst. however, a breeze sprung up, when the Admiral bore down upon the enemy, and commenced the action about 3 o'clock in the afternoon by attacking the Don Pedro, mounting 24 guns, which, after a short time, he gallantly carried by boarding, the Admiral at the capture of her account, made all sail to attack the frigate, which, after a short time, secured the Don Pedro, immediately passed the frigate, and ran her on board, when the Admiral and his men boarded her, and after a short time, the frigate struck. It is supposed the action would be shown—but that a scene of carnage and destruction ensued, which, from the prolonged severity in those scenes, are persons of the lowest order! The Admiral's ship was also a short time engaged, and also received some damage, but escaped with the loss of but one man killed.

The Captain of the cutter from Vera Cruz to the 24 ult. mention that the Chileans was raging there. A body of troops, 1500 strong, had arrived from Mexico. The Americans distrust, had been subdued and taken prisoners, and were about to be sent to the interior.

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Sylvanus Johnson, Bank and Exchange Broker, No. 84 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20, 1833.

	For cash dis.	For cash dis.
Banks in MAINE	par	par
Do. in NEW HAMPSHIRE	par	par
Do. in VERMONT	par	par
Do. in MASSACHUSETTS	par	par
Do. in RHODE ISLAND	par	par
Do. in CONNECTICUT	par	par
Do. in NEW YORK	par	par
Do. in NEW JERSEY	par	par
Do. in DELAWARE	par	par
Do. in MARYLAND	par	par
Do. in VIRGINIA	par	par
Do. in NORTH CAROLINA	par	par
Do. in SOUTH CAROLINA	par	par
Do. in GEORGIA	par	par
Do. in ALABAMA	par	par
Do. in LOUISIANA	par	par
Do. in MISSISSIPPI	par	par
Do. in TENNESSEE	par	par
Do. in KENTUCKY	par	par
Do. in OHIO	par	par
Do. in INDIANA, ILLINOIS, &c.	par	par
Do. in MISSOURI	par	par
Do. in MICHIGAN	par	par
Bank of Washington	par	par
Bank of Georgetown	par	par
Farmers' bank	par	par
Corporation bank	par	par
Bank of Alexandria	par	par
Bank of Virginia	par	par
Bank of Commerce	par	par
Bank of Richmond	par	par
Exchange bank, Va.	par	par
Farmers' bank, Va.	par	par
Bank of Fredericksburg	par	par
Bank of Potomac	par	par
Bank of Wheeling	par	par
Bank of Marietta	par	par
Bank of Gallipolis	par	par
Bank of Chillicothe	par	par
Bank of Cincinnati	par	par
Miami exporting company	par	par
Lancaster bank	par	par
Bank of Columbia	par	par
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	par
Bank of Gettysburg	par	par
Farmers' bank of Lancaster	par	par
Bank of Chambersburg	par	par
Bank of Middletown	par	par
Harrisburg bank	par	par
Bank of Northumberland	par	par
Bank of Susquehanna co.	par	par
Bank of Wyoming	par	par
Bank of Montrose	par	par
Bank of Bellefonte	par	par
Bank of Centre co.	par	par
Farmers' bank of Reading	par	par
Bank of Pottsville	par	par
Bank of Northampton co.	par	par
Bank of Easton	par	par
Bank of Delaware co.	par	par
Bank of Chester co.	par	par
Bank of Gettysburg	par	par
Bank of Germantown	par	par
Bank of Penn Township	par	par
Bank of Northern Liberties	par	par
Bank of Kensington	par	par
Bank of Chester	par	par
Bank of Delaware	par	par
Bank of Wilmington	par	par
Farmers' bank of Delaware	par	par
Bank of Smyrna	par	par
Bank of Milford	par	par
Bank of Dover	par	par
Bank of Newcastle	par	par
Bank of Baltimore	par	par
Bank of Commerce	par	par
Bank of Maryland	par	par
Bank of Westminster	par	par
Bank of Hagerstown	par	par
Bank of Frederick	par	par
Bank of Washington	par	par
Bank of Cumberland	par	par
Bank of Chesapeake	par	par
Bank of Somerset	par	par
Bank of Wilmington	par	par
Bank of Newbern	par	par
Bank of Cape Fear	par	par
Bank of Fayetteville	par	par
Bank of Cape Fear	par	par
Bank of Camden	par	par
Bank of Georgia	par	par
Bank of Augusta	par	par
Bank of Darien	par	par
Bank of Mobile	par	par
Bank of Alabama	par	par
Bank of Louisiana	par	par
Bank of Orleans	par	par
Bank of Mississippi	par	par
Bank of Natchez	par	par
Bank of Tennessee	par	par
Bank of Nashville	par	par
Bank of Kentucky	par	par
Bank of Louisville	par	par
Bank of Ohio	par	par
Bank of Indiana	par	par
Bank of Illinois	par	par
Bank of Missouri	par	par
Bank of Michigan	par	par
Bank of Detroit	par	par
Bank of Michilimackinac	par	par
Bank of Vincennes	par	par
Bank of Indianapolis

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, August 24, 1833.

POSTOFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17, 1833.

The following Circular has been received at the Post-Office in this city, and is published for the information of those who may occasionally correspond with the said office, and make such communications as will secure the despatch of their papers.

J. PAGE, P. M.

Postoffice Department.

CIRCULAR.

Mode of sending Newspapers.

SIR—It being contemplated to establish a Periodical Agency, in the Post-Masters in British North America, subject to this Department and the United States Post-Offices, it will be necessary for you to be accurately informed of the rates of postage to be made in the United States, and the regulations which govern the publishers of newspapers sending them from the office of publication in the British provinces, that it will be necessary for them to put the postage in advance at your office, or the Postmaster, where the subscriber may reside, will be charged with the postage which such papers across the frontier office. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS KENDALL.

For the P. M. General.

By the above Circular, it will be seen by our Canada subscribers, that the postage on their papers must be paid at the time they are put into the post-office in this city, or on the frontier line. As this is an entire change in the regulations, it would be necessary for those who would receive subscribers, to remit the amount of postage for six months or a year, to the office of publication, or the publisher of this paper—which, we suppose, is desired, will attend to this matter. Those who do not make arrangements with the post-office on the frontier line, by which the postage will be secured to the United States Postmaster, will be required to have papers forwarded this week, will be paid by the publisher, in order that our subscribers may be made acquainted with the new regulations.

We think it may safely be concluded that the time has passed by in which the high salaries of the army and navy as well as the ecclesiastical establishments, will be permitted to be demanded from the people. Material reductions in the two first mentioned have already been made; and the public feeling, as a matter of course, will endeavor to be satisfied with. In Ireland, that have been called for by the public, will, without doubt, be accomplished. That the corn laws, also, will undergo a change, may be reasonably supposed; and other measures, which show too palpably the grievance of republican principles abroad, will follow in their train. The *Tory party*, as it is called in contradistinction to the *Peoples' party*, is perhaps reduced to a state of weakness, from which it can never again sufficiently to regain its former strength. This is a consummation not unpleasing to liberal minds.

Some of the papers in remarking upon the trial of Mr. Abbot, have abandoned the records of the time, in order to bring up an array of unfounded assertions against the clergy in general, and thereby to produce argument against the latter, and the inefficiency of the precepts as guides of action. This is a sorry ground upon the sacred volume, and amounts to mere babyishness of reasoning. It will not do.—That bad men have been found over the bloody wars and the numerous revolutions—inspiring to believers with the zeal of martyrs to death, and making bearable the jaggot and the stake—so be at this time asked for, and the increasing evils of modern infidelity. These very wars and revolutions are brought to the parson-and-squire, of the law, and the necessity of standing armies.

In its repugnance, forgetting that the scriptures are the source of all that every minds day is citing. Infidelism, recognizes in virgin there. The cursed infidelity for the purity of the present, must have an equal interest in preserving the records of the past.

The Chester United States arsenal, on the Delaware, Thomas Island was visited by a severe hail storm from the north-west, which lasted about fifteen minutes, and destroyed upwards of 500 panes of glass in the Laboratory Hospital and the adjacent buildings. The store houses and dwellings belonging to the United States, were considerable damage. The trees in the vicinity were partially stripped of their foliage, and some of them destroyed.

The upper session of Berks county, on Thursday afternoon, was visited with a most violent thunder storm. Its extent, north and south, was confined to about half a mile, and it travelled about same miles in the other direction. The hail stones were as large as walnuts, in some instances, and others were of the most irregular shapes. The fences were levelled to the ground, and the corn was completely cowed with it for a time, and much was destroyed. Also the driver of the Pottsville stage, which passed through it, had his horses so much frightened, as to cause a copious flow of blood.

We notice in a late New Orleans paper, a number of facts progressing, in a point of view at once striking and alarming, the unhealthiness and mortality of that climate. It appears, that some years since an association of mechanics was organized in New Orleans, the object of which was "to relieve the wants, to console in the sufferings, and to promote the happiness of their fellow creatures." During the period of five years, the number of members annually on the sick list averaged was 211; of these 11 left the city, 21 resigned, and 90 were laid in the earth, during the same brief period. Of the rest 146 were sick, and 144 recovering—nearly the whole of the original members, died in less than five years.

About ten years since, nineteen individuals took up their residence in New Orleans, in company. In the course of nine years, eighteen of them had died, and during the last year, of the children in that set, only the nineteenth man—the only survivor—was gathered to his companions! This is truly a frightful picture for contemplation.

LIGHTNING.—The Queen of Spain, on the 18th of June last, assembled for the purpose of taking the juror, or oath of fidelity, to the young Princess of Asturias. In this ceremony it is necessary for every personage who took the oath, to kiss the hand of the lady. It appears that the princess is a mere child; and she having grown impatient, refused, that she should kiss the hand of the ceremonials with cries and tears. The Queen, however, continued to bow and kiss, until their sufferings were completed. The little girl, meanwhile, was pacified with sugar *plums!* How imposing are the movements of royalty!

The annual public examination of the pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of New York, took place on that city, a few days since, and proved highly interesting to a numerous auditory. The odvance of the pupils in their studies was such as to call forth a warm tribute from New York editors, and the Commercial Advertiser appends several specimens of composition—which were read on the occasion—to the highest degree creditable. From these we select the following:—

Catharine Wilson was almost a born pupil of the Institute, he joined two young women for their case in saying to each other, "I love you." "I love you more," said "that child's infant is yours." The two young women lived in a house, and they each had a new addition to their family. One was of the women sick in her bed in which she was careless in lying upon her infant, and it was smothered to death. She awoke and saw her infant who was dead, and she carried it silently to her friend's bed, and placed it also took from her, to whom she put her dead infant in the bed. The woman who had done this, did not know that she had put her dead one her in which she lay with it. The next morning she awoke and saw a dead infant by her side. She awoke and saw it, and said: let my infant is dead. Soon she thought that it was not her infant, and she came to her friend to whom she said: "Let your infant from your breast, and put your dead infant to die in my bed?" She denied it, and the women went to the other room, and found her child. The true mother went with the false mother to the house of Solomon, and to an old lady there, and the true mother told him of her infant, and of the false mother. Solomon heard the women, but he could not know who had the living infant. He ordered that a living sword to be brought to him, and he went and carried the sword to him who took it. He said to the women, "I will divide it into two halves, one for you each. The false mother was willing to kill it, but the true mother fell down before Solomon, and besought him not to kill the living infant, but rather to give it to the false mother. Solomon believed that the woman who had begought him, was the true mother, and gave it to her. They both went to their house. Solomon judged them very wisely.

J. J. STRONG.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The letter "To Rennyn," by Joseph, we less mercenaries, in our supplements, than the author, in his preface, seems to assume. We should, in engraving, they would perhaps be acceptable to a portion of our readers, but would not that of a suitable description, we are compelled to by these odds.

The anecdotes, &c. furnished by "J. W. C." are not of a character suited for our columns.

"H. W." "Erasmus," "A. H. McG," "Alphonso," we deem unworthy of publication.

"Samuel Rogers," whose residence we know with some fact and ingenuity, offend by little grandiloquence to the readers. Those furnished us this week by "N. Y. C." and "F. A. R." are worthy of publication, being case doubtless of interest, and not extraneously, from the phraseology of the questions, to enlist any attention. Matters of this kind should be prepared by a discreet and judicious hand.

The Send Jersey is ill, will be published.

We should not find "Mary" worse all the compliments which a respectable and elderly gentleman has paid to her in her album, and for which she has rewarded him in the same way.

"Omega" will receive attention. Should therefore, convert to make her wishes public, for two reasons, which in the lines are evidently women, and the gentlemen don't deserve them.

Song, by "Omega," is on file.

A "Tale of the year 1836," by H., we decline insertion.

DESCRIPTIVE BY MAIL.

Any 50.—Removed from

G. Goodhall, $1 00
Wm. Hall, 1 00
Henry Foster, Esq. 2 00
Wm. Wilson, Esq. 2 00
For the P. M. General.
Thomas Eaton, Esq. 2 00
Abner Cook, 2 00
Joseph Wilson, Esq. 2 00
William Clark, 2 00
H. P. Starkey, Esq. 2 00
Wm. Hall, 1 00
Daniel Johnson, Esq. 1 00
Wm. Hall, 1 00
C. A. Johnson, Esq. 2 00
A. W. Bowman, Esq. 2 00
William Frye, Esq. 2 00
R. Stone, Esq. 2 00
Wm. Wilson, Esq. 2 00
J. M. Jones, $6 00
J. G. Gardner, Esq. 2 00
J. P. Wetherill, Esq. 2 00
J. P. Wetherill, Esq. 2 00
Wm. Hall, 1 00
Samuel Swett, 3 00
H. H. Cummings, 2 00
Henry Dreer, Esq. 20 00
Alfred Lewis, 2 00
August 12.
James P. Smith, 15 00
Dr. D. L. Gross, 5 00
Wm. Hall, 1 00
C. Comegys, 5 00
James E. Saxbey, 20 00
Joseph Wilson, 2 00
Wm. Wilson, 2 00
Wm. Hall, 1 00
Wm. Wilson, Esq.

THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Answer to the Enigma in the Post of August 10.

In *England*, you say, you are known very well
In every county, town and village;
Yet in other sea towns you never would dwell,
But reside in the short of a cottage.
A stranger to virtue, and shunn'd by the fair,
By the *ocean* and pious reproved;
But my friend you are known, disguised as you are,
By tongues and quotations well moved.
In the middle of night you are seen very plain,
And though in the evening I be,
We see you, and know that, when called by name,
Your memory ends in a C.

VICH ALPINE.

DUETT.
BY A. S. SACKETT.

TINKLETON.

Immortal Dolly Dorothea,
I am a little foolish lubber, you,
I want to know
If you can shoot
A man that dares to trouble you.

DOLLE.

Sweet charming Signor Tinkleton,
Your blooming cheek is wrinkled none:
If I am thine,
'Tis trouble me,
I have a single one.

TINKLETON.

Come, love, shall we be wandering?
The flowers their sweets are squandering:
The silly gales
Are lingering,
Are dancing and pondering.

DOLLE.

Oh, what a charming man you be,
How fond I am you be,
So very sweet,
So very neat,
And kind and brave, how can you be?

TINKLETON.

How blest your praise to render me:
You must the Witch of Endor be,
To read my heart's
Successful part;
I swear I love you tenderly.

DOLLE.

You know oups lie scalded you,
Now you that's handled me,
So soon you stood,
('Twas better you would)
And as your vows enfolded me.

TINKLETON.

I swear by all
Those eyes, I know,
That I sincerely love you, though
You're not the fair
That's best of men,
And kind of any dare,* you know.

DOLLE.

My name is Dolly—take me now,
Your dear sincere make me now,
And let us flee—
I'll be
If in could come, would shake me now.

TINKLETON.

Bid Dolly, oh, my heart, though,
Let fond love's flag of mercy, though?
Have you, I wager?
And wouldn't that be funny, though?

OLD MAN. (entering.)

A many, you ragged villian, you,
Or I will be no dollar now,
Leave my sight,
For ought I know,
I'll *Sunday* me from killin' you.

SWEET TEA.—A gentleman who had long been subject to the most violent attacks of diarrhœa or cholera, wishing to preserve his property without endangering my son's life, proposed to him a hospital dog of a subject, which he placed one evening in a steel trap in a lonely garden, and having early next day found the town to announce, that "the owner of the dog left in M.—— garden during the night, might receive it upon application." He was never robbed again.

HORRORS OF WAR.—Nothing is more dreadful than to follow a few marches behind a victorious army. Wedged indiscriminately among the dead and dying, who had dragged their wounded limbs to the last kind of the field of battle, to die, without help, in the meanest hovels. Thousands of mutilated soldiers had succeeded from every part of Spain; pensioners for knights, and men from a disbanded army against the horizon, they smeared as large as one could see, and the whole marched towards one point, the capital, meaning them for enemies. They were by no means in a state to proceed, till we were within a few leagues of them, and then the tapping of their drums and fifes echoed far and wide, over our heads, like a funeral knell.—*French Officer.*

PEASTLES, in a shrub of his early life and habits, makes our following anecdote of his frugal and diligent wife. Visiting her one day, he found her extremely displeased. At once could scarcely make a passage without overturning the pots and pans on the floor. We have an English proverb that says,

"If the devil would go to work,
"Must ask his wife."

It was lucky for me that I had one so much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. She assured me cheerfully she knew of nothing, and was sitting quietly, knitting, when, unfortunately, one of the children, a madcap, I dare say, of his seventh year, had come into the room, and, with all the wantonness of mischief, had, in a few minutes, overturned what was for a long time heard and talk, (no wo) and I am sure of a very good natured woman, with a power upon; but mark how heavy and sad the end of it. I was obliged to quit a principle being called one morning to breakfast; I found it in a china bowl, with a dozen eggs in it, and had been bought for me without my knowledge by my wife, and had cost her the accumulated savings of three and twenty shillings, for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she thought her husband deserved a silver spoon and chinaware, as well as any of his neighbors. The mortification and appearance of pain and chine in our house, which afterwards, in the course of years, on our wedding days, and, augmented gradually to several hundred pounds in value."

MR. HACKETT.—"Natural," it seems, is carrying all before him in England just now. Mr. Hackett's power as a comedian on perhaps unrivalled, and the originality of his character is unquestionable. He is said to excite the wonder and good humour of John Bull. Mr. Hackett is the son of a lawyer of Portsmouth, dared Manchester, gives a glowing picture of Yankee life, and "warms up" to the theatre. The secret that is paid to the memory of the man who is "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"Brown shew which way the wind blows," and I must say, that the sadness, private hospitalities, social amusements, every occupation of life has become to us the way of knowing the people, (not ignorant and purposed individuals) and every sensation in our race me that the same kindly feelings and earnest endeavors to establish a fraternal intercourse as will exist generally here, and will in a few years without doubt wear out and obliterate the present feelings of jealousy and detraction. In the 'Kentuckian,' Wallace is made to say to Englishmen, out of the mouth of another of the party—'Now, look here stranger, I like an honest fellow, be he Yankee or Britisher, for he will, perhaps I like you John Bull a little the best, because you are so like me—you are more honest, and your heart goes was touched the other side of the big Pond, &c." This sentiment went up with a loud cheer, and a hearty burst of applause. But to a *Dutchman* who was sitting behind the orator, there was more money or prize—yes, by supposing that gentleman's feelings, which was the cause of my re-instatement in London last month, the audience, as they called me out, and stood up, and *forward* have thundered their long continued applause of approbation.

"The first night that Van Winkle, wherein the midst of the storm, he finds himself on the mountain accompanied at the change in his entire village, as well as himself and every old house, a person of whom he is making inquiry assumes the name of Washington. 'What is he?' 'Why, he was a great man, sir, he did you never hear of the immortal George Washington, the father of his country?' 'Why, yes, I have often got to gallery, seated to the, and with shouting himself, stamping of heels, and waving of hats, and the very building shake. These deafening sounds continued some time, and were followed with three distinct rounds. To describe to you my feelings on this occasion would be impossible; I should only say that a scene is impossible. I should only say that a scene is impossible. I should only say that a scene is impossible.